Is the Higgs a Composite Scalar?

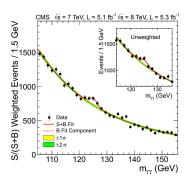
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The Higgs Boson



19.7 fb⁻¹ (8 TeV) + 5.1 fb⁻¹ (7 TeV) Combined **CMS** m_H = 125 GeV $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ (untagged) $p_{SM} = 0.84$ $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ (VBF tag) $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ (VH tag) $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ (ttH tag) $H \rightarrow ZZ$ (0/1-jet) $H \rightarrow ZZ$ (2-jet) H → WW (0/1-iet) H → WW (VBF tag) H → WW (VH tag) H → WW (ttH tag) $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ (0/1-jet) $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ (VBF tag) $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ (VH tag) $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ (ttH tag) $H \rightarrow bb (VH tag)$ H → bb (ttH tag Best fit σ/σ_{sм}

Figure: [Phys. Lett. B 716 (2012)]

Figure: [Eur.Phys.J. C75 (2015)]

- The Higgs Boson looks very Standard Model.
- There's still the need for a UV completion.

A Composite UV Completion

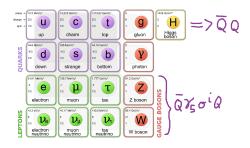


Figure: Modified from Wikipedia: "Standard Model"

• Higgs: $\bar{Q}Q$ scalar composite of strong dynamics.

Not QCD!

The new sector can't just be scaled up QCD.

- QCD has...
 - a broad scalar close to the vector mass,
 - a large S-parameter, and
 - no walking regime.
- More flavors can produce different, interesting behavior.

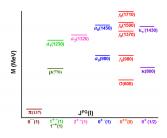


Figure: [Phys.Rev. D76 (2007)]

Composite Models

- It is not easy to build a viable composite model for EWSB.
- Broadly speaking, there are two steps:
- Pick a general model and study if it has certain features.
- Worry about connecting it to the Standard Model.

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Multi-flavor QCD

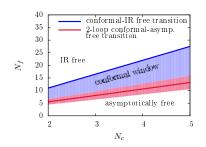
• The interest in multi-flavor QCD is motivated by the beta function.

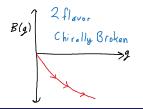
$$\beta(g) = -\beta_0 g^3 - \beta_1 g^5 + \mathcal{O}(g^7)$$

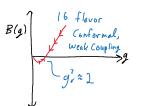
$$\beta_0 = \left[\frac{11}{3} N_c - \frac{2}{3} N_f\right] / (4\pi)^2$$

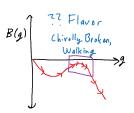
$$\beta_1 = \left[\frac{34}{3} N_c^2 - \left(\frac{13}{3} N_c - \frac{1}{N_c}\right) N_f\right] / (4\pi)^4$$

$$\beta_1 = 0 \to N_f \approx 8.05$$



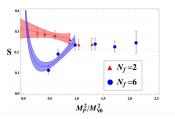






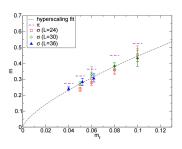
The lattice and many-fermion physics

- We can use the lattice as a probe of non-perturbative physics.
- The lattice has indicated S parameter suppression with more flavors.



[Schaich, LATTICE 2011, arXiv:1111.4993]

It has also indicated that SU(3)
 12 flavor is conformal.



[Aoki et al., LATTICE 2014, arXiv:1501.06660]

• And, in the mass-deformed theory, has a light scalar.

Our model

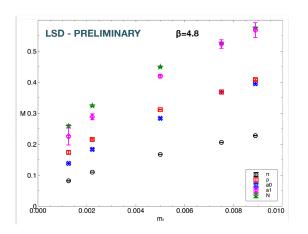
- Pick a general model and study if it has certain features.
 - Lattice study of SU(3) with 8 fundamental flavors
 - Chiral Kogut-Susskind "Staggered" fermions: multiples of 4 flavors.
 - Right near 2-loop (strongly coupled...) opening of conformal window.
 - Likely confining, but possibly conformal. We cannot definitively tell.
 - "Feature, not a bug."
- Worry about connecting it to the Standard Model.

LSD Collaboration



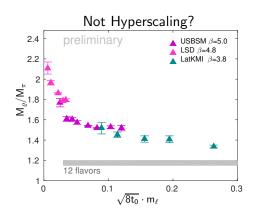
Special thanks to George Fleming, Anna Hasenfratz, Enrico Rinaldi, and Oliver Witzel for plots and useful discussions!

Non-singlet spectrum



- Spectrum depends heavily on the fermion mass.
- Unlike QCD: shouldn't trust ChiPT here.

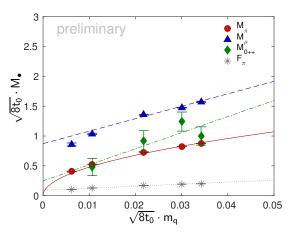
Non-singlet spectrum



- Looks chirally broken, or maybe conformal with scaling corrections.
 - Has interesting dynamics: $M_
 ho > 2 M_\pi$
- LatKMI data [Y. Aoki et al. 2014], USBSM data [Schaich, PoS Lattice2013 072]
- Boulder 12 result [Cheng et al. 2014]

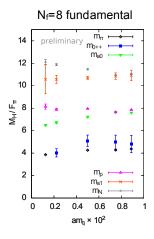
Singlet spectrum

• Measure the 0⁺⁺ with a meson operator. [Ohki talk Wednesday]



- The 0⁺⁺ tracks the Goldstone boson in this regime.
- Very different from QCD!

Overview



- Look at ratios with $F_{\pi} \approx v \approx 250 \, GeV$
- Light $0^{++} \approx \pi < \rho, 2\pi$
- $M_{\rho}/F_{\pi} \approx 8$: 2TeV di-boson resonance?
 - Ratio seen in QCD
 - Also seen in SU(3) 2 flavor sextet [LatHC 2015 (LATTICE2015)]
 - Perhaps a general feature?
- $M_{0^{++}}/F_{\pi} \approx 3-4$: What would a top loop do?
- Rich spectrum of other states.

8 flavors going forward

- Pick a general model and study if it has certain features.
 - 8 flavors is a great model to learn about light scalar dynamics.
 - What is the low energy theory when there's a light scalar?
 - We're on the UV complete lattice.
 - We can compute pi-pi scattering, pi-sigma scattering, sigma-sigma scattering.
 - From a field theory standpoint, we can learn a lot.
- Worry about connecting it to the Standard Model.

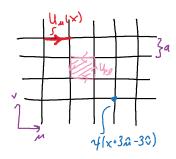
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Thank you!

Backup

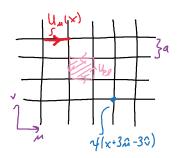
Backup: The Lattice



- Studies are done on 4-dimensional $L \times L \times L \times (2L)$ lattices.
- Common values are $L=24,32 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(1 \text{ million})$ sites.

$$\mathcal{Z} = \int [dUd\bar{\psi}d\psi]e^{-\frac{1}{g^2}F^2 - \bar{\psi}_i \not\!\!D \psi_i - m_\ell \bar{\psi}_\ell \psi_\ell - m_h \bar{\psi}_h \psi_h}$$

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$$\mathcal{Z} = \int [dU] \, \det(D^{\dagger}D + m_h^2)^{N_h/2} \, \det(D^{\dagger}D + m_\ell^2)^{N_\ell/2} \, \, e^{-rac{1}{g^2}F^2}$$

Having multiple flavors is just adding more fermion determinants.

Backup: 8 flavors finite temperature studies

• We base our 8 flavor runs on existing results.

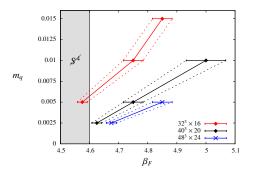


Figure : Finite T studies by Boulder / LSD, in preparation

Run at strong couplings safe from deconfinement and lattice phases.

Backup: Lattice simulation details

- Lattice study of SU(3) with 8 fundamental flavors
 - Gauge action: fundamental-adjoint with $\beta_a = -\beta/4$ [Cheng et al. 2013][Cheng et al. 2014]
 - Fermion action: nHYP smeared staggered [Hasenfratz et al. 2007]
 - Software: HMC and most measurements in FUEL [J. Osborn]

Backup: Scalars in QCD

- There are five (maybe 6) isosinglet scalars below the charm threshold.
- $f_0(500)$, $f_0(980)$, $f_0(1370)$, $f_0(1500)$, $f_0(1710)$ (and maybe $f_0(1790)$).
- Quark model: only two can be predominantly $\bar{Q}Q$.
- Others: meson molecule, diquark pair, glueballs?

Backup: Strategy for disconnected diagrams

- 8 flavors uses the following setup!
 - ullet 6 U(1) sources with dilution in time, color, and even/odd spatially
 - Improved estimator for $\langle \bar{\psi}\psi \rangle$
 - Dilution in time, color, even/odd space
 - Improved estimator for disconnected piece
 - Still need large statistics to suppress gauge noise
- Analysis strategy.
 - Correlated fit to both parity states
 - Vacuum subtraction introduces large uncertainties
 - Fit an additional constant
 - Equivalent to fitting the finite difference C(t+1)-C(t)

$$C(t) = c_{0^{++}}\cosh\left(M_{0^{++}}\left(T/2-t\right)\right) + c_{\widetilde{\pi}_{sc}}\left(-1\right)^{t}\cosh\left(M_{\widetilde{\pi}_{sc}}\left(T/2-t\right)\right) + v$$